

MALONE GETS DECISION IN THE BOXING EVENT

Never has such a crowd been packed away in the Airdome as that contained there yesterday afternoon when time was called for the prize fight arranged under auspices of the fourth of July committee. For an hour before the time the street was crowded with people anxious to get inside the big auditorium and it was not until the time set for the opening of hostilities that the last man, filed in. The door arrangements were better than ever and those who bought high priced seats were able to get what they paid for. The events were brought on with a promptness that won many commendations and the band had nothing to do, for the intermissions were almost all. When one event was over the entrants in the next were on the edge of the platform waiting to spring into the ring. There was a snap and zip to the performance that was further appreciated by the audience which submitted to being shut in doors on such a day when the air was stifling and the heat most intense. Walter Drabnick of Goldfield presided and kept things humming. Mike Geary, the well known referee from the southern camp, was in his accustomed place for the big event and Mike Meohan officiated in the preliminaries. Meohan was in his best the previous evening at Goldfield and was given a rousing welcome when he appeared in the ring.

The first preliminary was between a kid from a ranch who never appeared in a ring before. He was a match for his antagonist, Chaiky Miller, the local featherweight, who has been in scores of Nevada events, and has always been credited with ring generalship of a high order. The buckaroo stood up and fought without much system, going at it hammer and tongs, hitting wherever he could land. In this way the boys fought through four rounds, ending with a decision for the Unknown.

Arthur Dupont of Goldfield and Buck O'Brien of Reno appeared for a six-round contest that only went three rounds, when the gold miner sent a blow right to the jaw that silenced his antagonist and put him in dreamland, where he remained until after the count. A bucket of water had to be applied before the prone hero regained his senses and was led away from the ring. O'Brien is more of a four-round boxer than a slugger and had no show with such a slugger as Dupont.

The main event brought out Solly Salvatore, of Sacramento, and Frankie Malone, of Oakland, both fighting at 128 pounds. The announcer warned the men that if they did not do their best he would throw both out of the ring. Both are good clever men and smart at feinting and warding, so there could not be any heavy hitting. It was a match of generalship that kept the contestants dancing until the sixth round, when first blood was drawn by Malone in a swift fling to the nose and mouth that caused the blood to spurt over the ring. Then they mixed freely and it was a fight that kept the spectators on their toes shouting and yelling until the ninth round, when the punching became good and hard, and Salvatore cut Malone's left eye open. The tenth round was a steady grind, both men fighting in and going for all they were worth until the tap of the gong, when the referee declared Malone had the better of the affair. The action of Salvatore was disappointing and his friends lost heavily, as they bet from the opening to the close, taking all the even money that was to be had, and it was there in sales. One man is said to have dropped a thousand and would have been in deeper had he been able to get takers.

MARDI GRAS BRINGS OUT A MERRY CROWD

The Mardi Gras celebration last evening was the climax of a day of revelry and one that sent everybody home with that tired but happy feeling that comes from a contented mind and exhausted body. The parade was called by Grand Marshal Hallet just as darkness enveloped the earth and enabled the effective use of red fire, electric sparklers and other pyrotechnics of a harmless nature. Preceded by the full Tonopah military band, the revellers gathered at the junction of Main and Florence avenue and danced down the street to the lower end, where the musicians counter-marched and returned to the Airdome, where the stage was set for one of the liveliest and most picturesque dances ever seen in the camp. The parade was not as numerous as shared in previous years, owing to the fact that the committee had decided to dispense with the extra cost of importing costumes and therefore limited the paraders to masked effects of their own contrivance.

On the dancing floor the motley assemblage was enhanced by scores of costumed ladies, who refrained from participating in the parade, but whose charms added sensibly to the success of the indoor celebration.

After the paraders arrived at the dancing hall they were given a short respite before the music struck up for the grand march, which was the prelude to a terpsichorean program that did not terminate until the last dancer retired from the floor long after midnight.

The prizes for costumes were awarded as follows:

Best dressed lady—Mrs. Al Vincent, as Columbia.

Group of three adults—Mrs. Van Patten, Lee Henderson and William Holland. Mrs. Van Patten was attired as a Red Cross nurse in immaculate garb, with the badge of her order displayed on one arm, while her escorts were costumed, respectively, as soldier and sailor in khaki and blue.

Best individual costume—A. R. B. Nelson, as a clown.

Best juvenile—Philip Brissell. Philip was probably the most unique attired one in the parade. He wore a complete John Bull costume with frock coat of black, light trousers caught in riding boots with a paunch that preceded his advance and a waistcoat made of the British Union Jack. The whole was surmounted by a silk hat with a wide flaring rim, such as cartoonists love to depict as the headgear of the typical English country gentleman. He was accompanied by his brothers, one dressed as a Red Cross nurse and the other as Uncle Sam. The children hoped to pull down the best three characters, but this was not open for juveniles.

Juanita Lovelock won the prize for the best individual character by a lady.

SERIOUS FIRE AVERTED BY ACTION OF W. A. BERRY OF BONANZA STAFF

A conflagration was averted yesterday morning by the prompt action of W. A. Berry, foreman of the Bonanza printing establishment. During the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Booth Mr. and Mrs. Berry have occupied their home adjoining this office. Tuesday night Mr. Berry had a hunch that fire might occur and he prepared accordingly by stringing a line of hose from a faucet in the rear of the shop to the front entrance ready for use. His forethought proved valuable, for it saved at least one life and prevented what would probably have been a serious fire.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning shrieks of "Save me! Save me!" aroused Mr. Berry and a glance told him that his worst apprehensions had been realized. The front of the house was illuminated with a blaze that seemed to envelope the block. Without waiting to dress, Mr. Berry seized the hose and, directing his wife to turn on the water,

KICKS SPONGE THROUGH ROPES

FIGHTER BREAKS WRIST, BUT STICKS TO FIGHT FOR SIX ROUNDS

(By Associated Press.) OGDEN, Utah, July 5.—Al Young of Oklahoma was awarded the decision over Jack White of Chicago at the end of the eight rounds of a scheduled fifteen-round bout here. White broke his hand in the second round, but refused to quit when his seconds tossed the sponge into the ring.

Kicking the sponge through the ropes, White fought until the eighth, when he was compelled to give up.

DANGEROUS EYE STRAIN.

It Has Many Symptoms and May Affect the Whole System.

Chief among the symptoms of eye strain are watering of the eye, a gluing together of the eyelids on awakening in the morning, headache, the position and character of which vary with each individual. It may be neuritic or it may be deeply seated.

The headache is often replaced by an inflammation of the eyelids, especially in young and healthy persons who also have a little conjunctivitis, with a feeling of tension or fullness in the eyes which may become real pain of a dull aching character, the eyeballs being very tender on pressure.

Sometimes there are vertigo and sickness, with dyspepsia, palpitation and even difficulty in breathing. Sleeplessness is a very frequent symptom, due in part to the excessive flow of blood to the brain and in part to the low tone of the whole nervous system.

The symptoms of eye strain appear sooner in those who lead a confined and sedentary life, who follow occupations which need a constant use of the eyes in bad or unsuitable light and in those who are debilitated from any cause. The symptoms appear later in those of coarser fiber, who pass much of their time in the open air or who follow occupations which do not need a prolonged use of the eyes for close work.—London Lancet.

PARADISE OF ARTISTS.

Story of a Curious Incident That Happened in Japan.

William M. Chase, the American artist, used to tell in the course of a lecture on Japan the following story of an incident in which he figured in that oriental paradise of artists:

I was standing on a railway platform in Japan, waiting for a train and while away my time by watching a particularly beautiful sunset.

Suddenly a freight train pulled in and, stopping in front of me, cut off my view. Being a good American and trained in a very proper respect for "business," I merely turned philosophically away and proceeded to look at something else. In a moment, however, the station master appeared at my side and inquired with the politest of bows if I had been enjoying the sunset.

I admitted that I had and smilingly accepted his apology for the intrusion of the train. Of course I recognized that train as the first consideration in stations, I said.

I imagine my surprise, then, when the little Japanese shook his head firmly. "But no," he said, bowing even more deeply than before; "the train must not be allowed to obstruct the honorable artistic traveler's honorable aesthetic enjoyment"—or words to that effect. "I will cause it to withdraw."

And he actually did precisely that!—Exchange.

NO DECISION GIVEN

(By Associated Press.) CUMBERLAND, Md., July 5.—Al McCoy, middleweight champion, and Jackie Clark of Allentown, Pa., fought ten rounds without a decision at Lonaconing. The crowd gave Clark the better of it on points. McCoy fought under cover.

Our observation is that it is almost impossible for a man to make himself feel wealthy by looking at his clothes line on wash day.—Dallas News.

Advertise in the Bonanza.

HOW SHALL WE PAY FOR THE WAR?

A Constructive Criticism on the House Revenue Bill.

LOANS BETTER THAN TAXES

Five Reasons Why Excessive Taxes at the Outset of War Are Disadvantageous—Great Britain Example Worthy of Emulation—How the Taxes Should Be Apportioned.

By EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, McVickar Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University.

On May 23, 1917, the House of Representatives passed an act "to provide revenue to defray war expenses and for other purposes." In the original bill as presented by the Committee of Ways and Means, the additional revenue to be derived was estimated at \$1,810,429,000. The amendment to the income tax, which was tacked on to the bill during the discussion in the House, was expected to yield another \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000.

In discussing the House bill, two problems arise:

I. How much should be raised by taxation?

II. In what manner should this sum be raised?

I. How Much Should Be Raised by Taxation?

How was the figure of \$1,800,000,000 arrived at? The answer is simple. When the Secretary of the Treasury came to estimate the additional war expenses for the year 1917-18, he calculated that they would amount to some \$4,000,000,000, of which \$3,000,000,000 was to be allotted to the allies, and \$1,000,000,000 was to be utilized for the domestic purposes. Thinking that it would be a fair proposition to divide this latter sum between loans and taxes, he concluded that the amount to be raised by taxes was \$1,800,000,000.

There are two extreme theories, each of which may be dismissed with scant courtesy. The one is that all war expenditures should be defrayed by loans, and the other is that all war expenditures should be defrayed by taxes. Each theory is untenable.

It is indeed true that the burdens of the war should be borne by the present rather than the future generation; but this does not mean that they should be borne by this year's taxation.

Meeting all war expenses by taxation makes the taxpayers in one or two years bear the burden of benefits that ought to be distributed at least over a decade within the same generation.

In the second place, when expenditures approach the gigantic sums of present-day warfare, the tax-only policy would require more than the total surplus of social income. Were this



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absolutely necessary, the ensuing havoc in the economic life of the community would have to be endured. But where the disasters are so great and at the same time so unnecessary, the tax-only policy may be declared impracticable.

Secretary McAdoo had the right instinct and highly commendable courage in deciding that a substantial portion, at least, of the revenues should be derived from taxation. But when he hit upon the plan of 50-50 per cent, that is, of raising one-half of all domestic war expenditures by taxes, the question arises whether he did not go too far.

The relative proportion of loans to taxes is after all a purely business proposition. Not to rely to a large extent on loans at the outset of a war is a mistake.

Disadvantages of Excessive Taxes.

The disadvantages of excessive taxes at the outset of the war are as follows:

1. Excessive taxes on consumption will cause popular resentment.

2. Excessive taxes on industry will discourage business, damp enthusiasm and restrict the spirit of enterprise at the very time when the opposite is needed.

3. Excessive taxes on incomes will deplete the surplus available for investments and interfere with the placing of the enormous loans which will be necessary in any event.

4. Excessive taxes on wealth will cause a serious diminution of the incomes which are at present largely drawn upon for the support of educational and philanthropic enterprises. Moreover, these sources of support would be dried up precisely at the time when the need would be greatest.

5. Excessive taxation at the outset of the war will reduce the elasticity available for the increasing demands that are soon to come.

Great Britain's Policy.

Take Great Britain as an example. During the first year of the war she increased taxes only slightly, in order to keep industries going at top notch. During the second year she raised by new taxes only 9 per cent. of her war expenditures. During the third year she levied by additional taxes (over and above the pre-war level) only slightly more than 17 per cent. of her war expenses.

If we should attempt to do as much in the first year of the war as Great Britain did in the third year it would suffice to raise by taxation \$1,250,000,000. If, in order to be absolutely on the safe side, it seemed advisable to increase the sum to \$1,500,000,000, this should, in our opinion, be the maximum.

In considering the apportionment of the extraordinary burden of taxes in war times certain scientific principles are definitely established:

How Taxes Should Be Apportioned.

(1) The burden of taxes must be spread as far as possible over the whole community so as to cause each individual to share in the sacrifices according to his ability to pay and according to his share in the Government.

(2) Taxes on consumption, which are necessarily borne by the community at large, should be imposed as far as possible on articles of quasi-luxury rather than on those of necessity.

(3) Excises should be imposed as far as possible upon commodities in the hands of the final consumer rather than upon the articles which serve primarily as raw material for further production.

(4) Taxes upon business should be imposed as far as possible upon net earnings rather than upon gross receipts or capital invested.

(5) Taxes upon income which will necessarily be severe should be both differentiated and graduated. That is, there should be a distinction between earned and unearned incomes and there should be a higher rate upon the larger incomes. It is essential, however, not to make the income rate so excessive as to lead to evasion, administrative difficulties, or to the more fundamental objections which have been urged above.

(6) The excess profits which are due to the war constitute the most obvious and reasonable source of revenue during war times. But the principle upon which these war-profit taxes are laid

must be equitable in theory and easily calculable in practice.

The Proposed Income Tax.

The additional income tax as passed by the House runs up to a rate of 60 per cent. This is a sum unheard of in the history of civilized society. It must be remembered that it was only after the first year of the war that Great Britain increased her income tax to the maximum of 34 per cent., and that even now in the fourth year of the war the income tax does not exceed 42½ per cent.

It could easily be shown that a tax with rates on moderate incomes substantially less than in Great Britain, and on the larger incomes about as high, would yield only slightly less than the \$532,000,000 originally estimated in the House bill.

It is to be hoped that the Senate will reduce the total rate on the highest incomes to 34 per cent, or at most to 40 per cent, and that at the same time it will reduce the rate on the smaller incomes derived from personal or professional earnings.

If the war continues we shall have to depend more and more upon the income tax. By imposing excessive rates now we are not only endangering the future, but are inviting all manner of difficulties which even Great Britain has been able to escape.

Conclusion.

The House bill contains other fundamental defects which may be summed up as follows:

(1) It pursues an erroneous principle in imposing retroactive taxes.

(2) It selects an unjust and unworkable criterion for the excess-profits tax.

(3) It proceeds to an unheard-of height in the income tax.

(4) It imposes unwarranted burdens upon the consumption of the community.

(5) It is calculated to throw business into confusion by levying taxes on gross receipts instead of upon commodities.

(6) It fails to make a proper use of stamp taxes.

(7) It follows an unscientific system in its flat rate on imports.

(8) It includes a multiplicity of petty and unproductive taxes, the vexatiousness of which is out of all proportion to the revenue they produce.

The fundamental lines on which the House bill should be modified are summed up herewith:

(1) The amount of new taxation should be limited to \$1,250,000,000—or at the outset to \$1,500,000,000. To do more than this would be as unwise as it is unnecessary. To do even this would be to do more than has ever been done by any civilized Government in time of stress.

(2) The excess-profits tax based upon a sound system ought to yield about \$500,000,000.

(3) The income-tax schedule ought to be revised with a lowering of the rates on earned incomes below \$10,000, and with an analogous lowering of the rates on the higher incomes, so as not to exceed 34 per cent. A careful calculation shows that an income tax of this kind would yield some \$450,000,000 additional.

(4) The tax on whisky and tobacco ought to remain approximately as it is, with a yield of about \$230,000,000.

These three taxes, together with the stamp tax at even the low rate of the House bill, and with an improved automobile tax, will yield over \$1,250,000,000, which is the amount of money thought desirable.

The above program would be in harmony with an approved scientific system. It will do away with almost all of the complaints that are being urged against the present. It will refrain from taxing the consumption of the poor.

It will throw a far heavier burden upon the rich, but will not go to the extremes of confiscation. It will obviate interference with business and will keep unimpaired the social productivity of the community.

It will establish a just balance between loans and taxes and will not succumb to the danger of approaching either the tax-only policy or the loan-only policy. Above all, it will keep an undisturbed elastic margin, which must be more and more heavily drawn upon as the war proceeds.

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